8 This is the first and only saw-mill intro-duced into Yucatan, and heretofore all the timber for Campeachy and Merida was sawed by hand. Here is plenty of the finest cedar, suitable for beams and boards, and the mill turns out a large supply: but the Ranch-ros look upon this enterprise with suspicion, and no doubt would throw chatacles in the gay should a connecturity ebstacles in the way should an opportunity offer. The mill stands in rather an isolated posi-tion, and a story is told, and very generally be-lieved, that a spirit of the forest is seen hovering about the mill every night: indeed, some of the men who work at the mill have seen it. Of course no one sleeps there, and this story is a greater pro-tection to the property than a regiment of sol-diers. The proprietors of the steamboats intre-duced into the Tobasco River had a great deal of prejudice to encounter at first, as the owners of bungoes supposed that they were coming in collision with their interests. We next went to view the sugar-mill in operation and the plantation, and the sugar-mill in operation and the plantation, and was surprised to find such systematic arrangements in the heart of Yucatan. The mill was an English one and seemed to grind out the cane with all the case that a giant would chew a stick of candy. The cane, I think, requires planting once in five years, and yields a crop every seven or eight months. The next day we started for Palmar, a logwood ranche about twelve miles up the river, where we stopped to get a larger cance, and proceeded up the river for "Salto Grande," which takes its name from being the largest fall of the series. We encamped in the woods the first night, but previous to laying down in our hammon's we shot a couple of raccoons and a pheasant, and had them before a good fire reasting, in order that we might have an early break fast. Early in the morning we were again moving up the river through these formidable rapids, and toward night we passed "Salto Grande." This time it became necessary. rande." This time it b-come necessary to dis-abark and walk around the falls, while the men embark and walk around the falls, while the man fastened a line to a tree above them, and with great labor succeeded in dragging the cance over. About a mile shove we encamped, and sent two of the men off in another direction with the cance, who were gone three days. Here we expected to find a plenty of game to subsist on while they were gone, and on the first day we shot a couple of pheasants, but the next day we could not find snything; and about 3 o'clock, as we had no boat, Mr.-T. proposed that we should make a not find enything: and about 3 o'clock, as we had no boat, Mr. T. proposed that we should make a raft and cross the river for deer, which I per-empterily declined, but agreed to remain with the dogs while he and Mat (our man) went. In a ort time three logs were lashed together and some cross pieces laid on them, and they were on the way for the other side, being about a mile distint. In the meantime I lay lounging in my hammock, reading a New York paper. They were gone one bour and a half and returned with a fine deer. a part of which was soon converted into venison stakes. The next day we began to feel a little uneasiness on account of our men not resurn ing and began to speculate on the chances of escap-ing from this place without a boat in case the men should not return, for to get away by land was impossible. Why, said my friend, we should be under the necessity of going down the rapids on a raft. A consoling reflection, truly, to float down this current in such a frail structure, with alliga-tors on every side casting affectionate glances at our precarious situation, and gloating over a Iuxurious feast in prospective. But we were not doomed to make this perilous adventure, as the men returned with the canoe the next day, and we returned out the canoe the next day, and we retraced our course down the river: sometimes flying along the cataract with railroad speed, and at others aweeping around the curse of speed, and flying along the cataract with railfoad speed, and at others aweeping around the curve of a side current to avoid a dangerous fall, we again shot into the mein etream like an ocean bird. On the way down we stopped at a plantain field to hunt for wild hogs, which are very numerous at this place, but did not succeed in killing any; we, however, shot a large buck and three pheasents, and proshot a large buck and three pheasants, and pro-ceeded on our course, and as we were about passing the last tall we were congratulating ourselves that we had escaped fro a accident. In a few minutes we passed it by the way of a side current, and just as we were emerging into smooth water the cance struck a stump and we were swamped in a moment; but as the water here was shoal, with great exertion we clurg to the bushes until the cames was bailed out, and then recenbarked, and in a few hours were safe at the "Hacienda Can-

GERMANY.

COMERCIANTE

delaria." The geological features of the silve you peculiar, and in some fature article I will give you a sketch of them, together with the tradition of The geological features of these falls are

the Indians relative to their formation.

The Unthedral at Cologne.

We gather from recent German papers some account of the progress of this mighty work, which will doubtless be of interest to many of our readers. More than six centuries have rolled away since the corner stone of this noble edifice was laid, with all the imposing ceremonies of the Cotholic Church. For several generations the work proceeded, until the lofty choir was finished. hundred years remained untouched, even for the repair of the injuries which time and the elements had wrought upon it. In 1814-15 the Rhine provinces became definitely attached to the crown of Prussia, and the attention of the Government was called to this noblest monument of feudal art, and the necessity of grants of funds, if not to go on with the work, at least to keep it from entire destruction. So soon as the effects of the longcontinued wars with the French were in some degree obliterated, and the Prussian treasury was in a condition to spare money for such a purpose, a grant was made to begin the work of repair. This was in 1825. Grants of some \$55,000 annually were made by King Frederick William III as long as he lived-until 1840-which was no more than sufficient to put in nearly complete restoration the finished part. His successor, the present king, continued the grant, and it was finally determined, after the completion of the repairs, to go on with the work and complete the edifice.

Of the whole building, 500 feet long by 150 wide, the transept projecting 50 feet on each side, only the choir, as above stated, some 150 feet of the rear extremity, was finished. The wall of the north siele was up, and the magnificent painted windows in; one of the twin towers, destined to rise 506 feet from the earth was carried up, perhap-, 200 feet, the other some 20 only. Of the rest of the edifice, it was found, upon examination, that not even the foundation had been laid. But where should the architect be found of such wondrous genius that he could carry out the original design, with no data but those furnished by the splendid fragment-the magnificent monument of one whose name was forgotten? Who could suppose that the original designs, the very drawings meant to guide the master workman, might be still in existence! Yet it was so. And, though no trace can be discovered of the history and character-of the name, even, of the original master "-the plans, through all those long years, had survived accident and vandalism, and were ready at hand.

In 1842, the King of Pruseis, amid all the pomp and circumstance of royal and ecclesiastical state. assisted in laying the corner stone of the new work, and, from that day to this, amid all the distractions of political excitement and revolution, stone after stone has reached its destined place, and the majestic edifice with every day has given new earnest of its destined grandeur and beauty. Those, for instance, who, in the last few years have had the good fortune to see the work from time to time, have felt that the day will come. must come, for the full and complete realization of the plans of that wonderful artist, who prepared them, began the work, and, leaving no name be-hind, died six hundred years ago!

One of the latest numbers of the Kolnische Zeitung which we have received, contains the following description of the present condition of the

"The pave of the Cathedral is fast drawing toward its completion, and everything makes it probable that this giant work, whose completion a few years since

was considered impossible, will stand in its perfection in the course of the next summer. The circumstance that the temporary roof, thrown over the nave some years since, has suffered so much from the weather that t may be a cause of injury to the edifice, or even fall in, has had the effect of pushing forward the workmen.
After springing the vaulting of the nave, the first arch of which received its last stone a few days since from the hand of the King of Prussia, and the completion of the roof, on which the carpenters are already at work, all that will remain incomplete is the two great towers, of which one stands already carried up nearly to two thirds of the intended hight. During the progress of the work, without and within, the architect has also made it a special object to remove the various buildings which were crowded around the church, and hid it from view. The prisons and torture chambers, in which the inquisition, under the notorious Hoogstraten, inclosed its victime, and, so to speak buried them alive, are already torn away; the sacristy may soon follow, since the plan is already marked out in the northern transcept for a new room to take its place, after the fastion of the sacristys in several other large churches—the Minster of Altenberg, for instance. If, hereafter, the parsonage should follow the sacristy, this magnificent specimen of architecture would stand forth free on every side, appreschable from all quarters, and thus at length be, as it should be, exhibited to the world."

Another number of the same journal gives the following pictu e of the activity prevailing about the Cathedral:

" The progress making in the work is more than sufficient to be a cause of rejoining; it is astonishing to those who for some time have not seen the building. That the work will continue to be prosecuted with vigor is evident from the mass of materials, and stones of all dimensions, which have been brought hither within the last few weeks. We have never seen the spaces about the workshops so crowded with materials since tae building was resumed. The progress of this noble, peerless work, must induce all its friends, and especially the people of Cologne, to prove by their active sym pathy that their arder has not cooled-an arder which has its noblest monument in the wondrously beautiful temple iwelf."

Revolution and Counter Revolution. XVIII.

In our last we showed that the struggle between the German Governments on the one side and the Frankfort Parliament on the other, had ultimately acquired such a degree of violence that in the first days of May a great portion of Germany broke out in open insurrection: first Dresden, then the Bavarian Palatinate, parts of Rhenish Prussis, and at last Baden.

In all cases, the real fighting body of the insurgents, that body which first took up arms and gave battle to the troops, consisted of the working classes of the towns. A portion of the poorer country population, laborers and petty farmers. generally joined them after the actual outbreak of the conflict. The greater number of the young men of all classes, below the capitalist class was to be found, for a time at least, in the ranks of the insurgent armies, but this rather indiscriminate aggregate of young men very soon thinned as soon as the aspect of affairs took a somewhat serious turn. The students particularly, those "representatives of intellect," as they liked to call themselves, were the first to quit their standards, unless they were retained by the bestowal of officer's rank, for which they, of course, had very seldem a y qualification.

The working class entered upon this insurrection as they would have done upon any other which promised either to remove some obstacles in their progress toward political dominion and social revolution, or at least to tie the more influential but less courageous classes of society to a more decided and revolutionary course than they bud followed hitherto. The working class took up arms with a full knowledge that this was, in the direct bearings of the case, no quarrel o its own; but it followed up its only true policy to allow no class that has risen on its shoulders to allow no class that has risen on its shoulders (as the Bourgeoisie had done in 1818) to fortify its class-government, without opening, at least, a law field to the working classes for the struggle for its own interests; and, in any case, to bring matters to a crisis, by which either the nation was fairly and irresistibly launched in the revolutionary career, or else the statu quo before the revolution restored as near as possible, and there by a new revolution rendered unavoidable. both cases the working classes represented the real and well-understood interest of the nation at large, in hastening as much as possible that revo-lutanery course which, for the old societies of civilized Europe, has now become a historical ne-This was dedicated—kings and princes being cersity, before any of them can sgain aspire to a more quiet and regular development of its re-

As to country people that joined the insurred tion, they were principally thrown into the arms of the revolutionary party by the relatively enormous load of taxation, and parfly of fendal burdens, pressing upon them. Without any initiative of their own, they formed the tail of the other of their own, they formed the tail of the other classes engaged in the insurection, wavering between the workingmen on one side, and the petty trading class on the other. Their own private social position, in almost every case, decided which way they turned; the agricultural laborer generally supported the city artisan, the small farmer was apt to go hand in hand with the small shop-

This class of petty trademen, the great importance and influence of which we have already several times adverted to, may be considered as the leading class of the insurrection of May, 1819. There being, this time, none of the large towns of Germany among the center of the movement, Germany smoog the center of the movement, the petty trading class, which in middling and lesser towns always predominates, found the means of getting the direction of the movement into its hands. We have, moreover, seen, that in this strugg'e for the Imperial Constitution and for the rights of the German Parliament, there the interests of this peculiar class at stake. The Provisional Governments formed in all the insurgent districts represented in the majority of each of them, this section of the people, and the length they went to may therefore be fairly taken as the measure of what the German petty bour-geoice is capable of-capable as we shall see, of nothing but ruining any movement that entrusts

the petry bourgeoisle, great in boasting, is ery impotent for action and very shy in risking mything. The mesquin character of its commercial transactions and its credit operations is emirently apt to stamp its character with a want of energy and enterprise; it is, then, to be ex-pected that similar qualities will mark its politi-cal career. Accordingly, the petty bourgeoisie encouraged insurrection by big words and great boasting as to what it was going to do; it was esger to seize upon power as soon as the insur-rection, much sgainst its will, had broken out : it used this power to no other purpose but to destroy the effects of the insurrection. Wherever rmed conflict had brought matters to a serious crisis there the shepkerpers stood aghast at the dargerous situation created for them; aghast at the people who had taken their boasting appeals to sims in earnest aghest at the power thus thrust into their own hands; aghast, above all, at the consequences for thems leve, for their social positions, for their fortunes, or the policy in which they were forced to engage themselves. Were they not expected to risk "his and proper-ty," as they used to say, for the cause of the in-surrection! Were they not forced to take official positions in the insurrection, whereby, in case of defeat, they risked the loss of their capital !-And in case of vectory, were they not sure to be immediately turned out of office and seeing their entire policy subverted by the victorious prolita-tians who formed the main body of their fighting army! Thus placed between opposing dangers which surrounded them on every side, the patty which surreunded them on every side, the patty bourgeoisie knew not to turn its power to any other recount, then to let everything take its chance, whereby, of course, there was lost what little chance of success there might have been, and thus to ruin the insurrection altogether. Its policy or rather want of policy everywhere was the same, and therefore, the insurrections of May, 1849, in all parts of Germany, are all cut out to the same pattern.

the same pattern.
In Dreeden, the struggle was kept on for four days in the streets of the town. The shopkeepers of Dreeden, the "communal guard," not only did not fight, but in many instances favored the

proceedings of the troops against the insurgants. These again consisted almost exclusively of workingmen from the surrounding manufacturing districts. They found an able and cool headed commander in the Russian refugee, Michael Basunin, who afterward was taken prisoner, and now is confined in the duogeons of Munkacs, Hungary. The intervention of numerous Prussian troops crushed this insurrection.

In Rheaish Prussia, the actual fighting was of In Rhenish Prussia, the actual ignting was of little importance. All the large towns being fortresses commanded by citadels, there could be only skirmishing on the part of the insurgents. As soon as a sufficient number of troops had been drawn together, there was an end to armed opposition.

In the Palatinate and Baden, on the contrary, a rich fruitful province, and an entire State, fell into the hands of the insurrection. Money, arms, soldiers, warlike stores everything was ready for use. The soldiers of the regular army themselves joined the insurgents; nay, in Baden, they were among the foremost of them. The insurrections in Saxony and Rhenish Prussia sacrificed them-selves in order to gain time for the organization of this South-German movement. Never was there such a favorable position for a Provincial and partial insurrection as this. A revolution was ex pected in Paris, the Hungarians were at the gates of Vienna, in all the central Scates of Germany not only the people, but even the troops, were strongly in favor of the insurrection, and only wanted an opportunity to join it openly. And yet, the movement having got once into the hands of the petty Bourgeoise, was ruined from its very beginning. The petty Bourgeois rulers particu-larly of Baden-M. Brentano at the head of them -never forgot that by usurping the place and prerogatives of the "lawful" sovereign, the Grand Duke, they were committing high treason. They eat down in their ministerial arm-chairs with the consciousness of criminality in their hearts. What can you expect of such cowards? They not only abandoned the insurrection to its own uncentralized and therefore ineffective spontaniety, they actually did everything in their power to they actually did everything in their power to take the sting out of the movement, to unman, to destroy it. And they succeeded, thanks to the zealous support of that deep class of politicians, the "Denocratic" heroes of the petty Bourgeoise, who actually thought they were "saving the country," while they allowed themselves to be led by their nores by a few men of a sharper country, as Brantage. ast, such as Brentanc.

As to the fighting part of the business, never

were military operations carried on in a more slovenly, more stolid way than under the Badish General in Chief Sigel, an ex Lieutenant of the regular sim). Everything was got into confusion, every good opportunity was lost, every precious moment was loitered away with planning classed but impracticable projects, until when colors moment was lottered away with planning colorsal but impracticable projects, until, when at last the talented Pole, Minaslawski, took up the command, the army was disorganized, beaten, dispirited, badly provided for, opposed to an enemy four times more numerous, and withal he could do rothing more than fight, at Waghausel, a glo rious, though un successful, battle carry out a clever retreat, offer a last hopeless fight under the walls of Rastatt, and lesign. As in every insur-rectionary war, where armies are mixed of well-drilled toldiers and raw levies, there was plenty of heroem and plenty of unsoldierlike, often in-conceivable panic in the revolutionary army; but imperfect as it could not but be, it had at least the satisfaction that four times its number were not considered sufficient to put it to the rout, and that a hundred thousand regular troops, in a camthat a hundred thousand regular troops, in a cam-pa'gn against twenty thousand insurgents, treated them, militarily, with as much respect as if they had had to fight the Old Guard of Napoleon. In May the insurrection had broken out; by the middle of July, 1849, it was entirely subdued, and the first German Revolution was closed.

Karl Mann.

EUROPE.

Things in Denmark-Politics in Europe. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

COPENHAGEN, Sept 12, 1852. Few Americans ever find their way to this city, and yet a fair amount of attractions are to be found here abundantly worthy of a visit. Aside from the town itself, which is the most like ours, in the appearance of the buildings and people, of any I have seen on the Continent, there are many things to be seen. Among the most interesting are the splendid sculptures of Thorwaldsen, whose name and whose works are destined to add much to the attractions and glory of this City of the North, in years to come. It is enough to say of him and his works, that it is universally admitted that he ranked highest among modern artist, approaching nigh the perfection of the Greek and Roman schools. I'nis is not the time for a detailed description of works of a t, or I would try my hand, as an amsteur, to divert the minds of your readers awhile by a rehearsal of my impressions on viewing them.

This city and the country about it is decidedly pleasant. The buildings generally look neat aud comfortable, and there is a fair display of architectural beauty and arrangement. The port is well filled with shipping and the people move as if they had something to do. The women, who give character to the appearance of a city, dress very neat and tastefully, and there are observed few of those dictinctions which mark the grades in other cities. Everything carries the air of competence and con-tentment, much more so than in French and German towns, or even those of England. The peede generally look healthy and robust, and carry look of enterprise and intelligence. try is admirably cultivated generally, in the old-fashioned way, of course; but some large land owners have imported implements from England and Anerica since the great Fair, at which the and America since the great Fair, at which the old bauers look with suspicion, as the workingmen did at power looms in England. A great blessing it will be when modern improvements become common in Europe. The women can then leave the fields and have time to teach their sons

The crops generally are all secured, abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. The season has been very favorable. The potato crop is greatly injured everywhere, but it is said to be better than last year; but the full result of the rot cannot yet be known. The weather has been exceedingly fine in the central and northern parts of the
continent. Yesterday indicated the ending of
summer. To-day it is warm and fine again.
As politics is the engrossing topic, and concerns

the prospective welfare of the world, as well as the election of a President, I will devote a few moments to that subject. Dark as it is, all is not hopeless in Europe. It requires no telescopic vision to perceive the working of principles in the deep heart of the great mass of the people, which seeks and will find vent to utter itself distinctively and emphatically. The day may be distant, but not so far off as many imagine. A good prudent man, in the employ of a German Government, whispered to me that, "it must come-ten years carnot pass without it-and a thorough work it c." Another answered my question by say-"yes. it is quiet; but it is the quiet of a

Everything presages a coming change. All the causes exist now that existed in 1848, and in stronger force. The reaction has gone beyond the primary condition; Kings are greater tyrants now than ever; taxes are heavier, personal liberty is more restricted, the Press and speech is under close espionage, everything has gone back a cen-tury. Kings are either maniacs or fools; probably the former, on the ground that "whom the gods want to destroy, they first make mad."

They have refused to keep their promises solemly made—have falsified their word in innumerable cases so that nobedy has any longer any faith in then -I doubt if they have any in each other. The King of this country is the only one of all of them who has not taken back all he gave in 1848. The people here demanded a Constitution and he gave them one, telling them, if they did not want him for their King, they might dismiss him; he had been a sailor once and he could go back to his old business—he did not deem it much honor or pleasure to be a King over a people, when he was not wanted. As a consequence of his liberal course he is very much beleved by his people, and, to far as his own subjects are concerned, his there stands firmer than that of Russia or Aus-It is hard telling what others may do to The intrigues and treachery of Prussia with ein indicate their feelings toward him. But in the day of vergeance which is preparing, I doubt if he will be found to have sait enough to save him.

I know it is easy to talk of revolutionizing Eu-

rope in the free, pure atmosphere of our Republic,

and it is also easy to be discouraged. From a somewhat careful observation of things, I find two hindrances removed which operated to defeat the movement of 48. The first is the notion that a liberal monarch, like the English can be established in Germany, with grades of nobility graduated so nicely se to meet the wasts of all aspirants. That was the rock on which the Frankfort Parliams it went to pieces. The promises of kings were taken at par, and each went about to kings were taken at par, and each went about to create himself a peer. That apple xists no longer. Kings carnot be trusted, and so ambitious men cennot all be lords. All now see that there is no between a Despotism and a Republic. The miser-able farce in France has disheartened some; but most understand the difference between French and German character. The second is that a Re-public can be established by a mere declaration, public can be established by a mere declaration, and the peer become rich and the humble great all at once. The bughear of Socialism and Red Republicanism,—of plunder and ravishment,—always in the mouths of aristocrats and tyrants, can frighten no longer, as in '49. It is quite manifest that power in the hands of the people is not half so dangerous as in the hands of kings and Prince-Presidents. Rome during the days of the Republic and France in the days of February add recent Presidents. Rome curing the days of the teptors in the days of February add recent and corroborating proof to the whole world's test many before. The people, the middling class, the merchants and men of property, who caused the reaction before, have come to see this arigin, the reaction before, have come to see this arigin, and when the next time comes will act as they

hould have done before.

I said to you in a letter from Germany in '18, "we were treading a volcano." We were. It burst in smoke and varer. We are not now as one extinct. No; but all about reigns that deep and fearful stillness which it is oppressive to endure, and which always precedes the most fatal endure, and which always precedes the most ratal explosions. An officer in the Bavarian army said to me, "We are tired of this dulness, we want semething to do; our hope is in France." These immense armies, with no fields of honor before nor behind, but so recent from the people, will think—will remember their mother's prayers and their father's hopes, and, chased no longer by the phantom of military glory, nor haunted by the groans tom of military glory, nor haunted by the groans of the dying, they will learn to love humanity and will obey its laws as more binding than the word of perfured kings. They love only to know that the great mass wills a Republic, and they will turn their backs again and forever upon thrones and monarchs, and fight for God and humanity in the great battle of free dom.

Hence I am confident that the day of ventrances trypnsches, and that redemption is night.

ence approaches, and that redemption is night It will be a terrific day when brute power shall undertake the work which universal kindgess demands—strip off the shackles of ages, and set the despoiled of the kingdoms free. But who would Who would delay it for an hour Our theories, formed amid the cool comforts of home and liberty, and our philosophy and religion, contemplating the End without the Means, may recoil at the thought, and the heart become faint and rick; but these old weather beaten fabrics and rick; but these old weather-beaten fabrics
must come cown to make room, and furnish material for the new. Threnes and palaces must
stand, as old crumbling feudal castles do along
the backs of Rhine and in the by-places of Great
Briain, the monuments of a past age. The world
has no longer need of them, save as relica of antiquity. The failure before to prop them up with
the show of liberty, based on the concessions of
a bitious requires and halo to make their worth. ambitious sourings, will help to make their worth-lessness more palpable, and ensure for them a profound loathing. I tell you, my good friend, our dreams at home and the speeches of the great Kossuth are not without a response. It is folly to disgrise it. The papers and hireling writers may tell of the triumphant reception of kings as much as they choose; it is not so, except when such demonstrations are ordered and paid for, as hes been actually done. I saw the reception of a king but two days ago. The street was well lined, for it was an hour when promenaders are screech of a few boys at the far end; but

most abroad, and a place where they most con centrated. His arrival was ancounced by the ners spectacle of idle curiosity, such as took me to the place. I noticed the next norming a large tost anchored in front of his hotel, decorated all over with the flags of various lands, and largest and most premonent of all hung the stars and stripes of our glorious Republic. I thought there stripes of our glorious Republic. I thought there was a meaning in that—the evidence of design.

The 500,000 soldiers of Austria, on equal number in Pruesia, and an equal proportion in all the other kingdoms, cannot harness Thought, nor deother kingdoms, cannot harness Thought, nor destroy the True and Right. Along the telegraphic wirer, in railway cars, and on the wings of the wind, speeds Thought, with messages from man to man of Truth, Fraterarty and Duty. Though there is less their less cong. less of bright and airy hope now than when I was here four years ago, there is more of sullen determination—which weighs, and plans and provides, ere it undertakes; so that I feel more confidence in speedy success now then I did then. The whole matter is better understood, and the way is plainer. The great golf between the arbiter and the owner is filled up, for Oppression lies laid his bard as heavily upon both, and made them Giends. Thick not, then, that all is lost, that all is hopeless. Let cowards and despots shout themselves hourse over the ap-parent triompa of their iniquitous designs upon God's children if they choose to do so. They will soon enough find that there is such a thing as Eternal Justice, and that insulted Humanity, gored to the heart, will at length arouse and equip tself for a new contest and a certa n triumph over their absurd claims aid post abominations. Let Americans be true to their principles. The force of their example is mightier in Europe than twenty French Republics. Let the impression be corrected that Kossuth was not well received—that tyrants have sympathizers there. Let a word, at least, be spoken from the proper place, and the hearts of millions will be cheered.

Thine, w.s. s.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AUSTRALIA and HER GOLD DIGGINGS. By R. G. JAMESON, 12 mo. pp. 154. Cornish, Lamport, & Co.

This little volume forms a useful manual for the Australian emigrant. It contains a full description of the geology, climate, productions, and society of Australia, with statistical tables showing the regulations and results of mining operations, and the cost of passage and outfit. The information given in the following passage in regard to preparations for the voyage will be found of service to many readers.

of service to many readers.

THE PASSENGER SHIP.

Although the following suggestions and remarks are founded on the writer's experience, acquired on a voyage to Australia, in charge of a large body of emigrans, yet they will be found equally applicable and not undeserving the attention of persons interested is the California passenger trade by way of Cape Horn.

for the passenger trade by way of Cape Horn.

Shore-going people, as sallors call the inhabitants of the lat d, commonly suppose that a long voyage is like a dreaty and monotonous imprisonment, only varied by the occurrence of tempets and hurricane. This is altogether an erroneous impression. A passenger ship, properly fitted up, well ventilated, well provisioned, and not over-crowded, is like a floating village, whose inhabitants have thrown care and business saide, and have nothing to do but to cat, drink, and be merry. But if, on the other hand, all or any of the above conditions be wanting, the result may be incalculably disastrous, not only as regards the comfort, but even the health and life of the passenger.

In the Angle Australian ships, the amount of sixtance.

In the Angle Australian ships, the amount of sickness and mortality has been very inconsiderable, yet the precautions adopted to guard against them have been true, sin ple, and far from co-tily. The emigrant on the eve of a long voyage cannot be too circumspect in the selection of a ship. This remark especially applies to atterage passengers, who are by far the most numerous. Those who pay first cabin fare, are better protected against the hazards and evils which will be pointed out; they will sit down to a better table, and their alcepting betths will have ports or windows to open and shut at pleasure. This cannot easily be accomplished in the sterage, but a wind-sail, surpended over one of the hatchways, will cause a powerful current of air to circulate freely. Without this precaution the air between cleak in the space occupied by the sterage passengers will be viblated by admixture with the carbonic acid which is constantly thrown oil from the lungs in breathing. The presence of this impurity in the armosphere to an appreciable extent renders it absolutely poisonous, causing uneasy slumbers, palences, langour, and debility in the robust, often fever and serious tilness in the weakly. The st-erage besths should therefore be on atructed in such a manner as to allow the freest possible circulation above and beneath; and a continual communication with the external air should be milatained by leaving suitable openings in the bulk-heads or wails of the bertis. The celebrated back-hole of Calsommunication with the external air should be main-tained by leaving suitable openings in the bulk-heads or walls of the berths. The celebrated black hole of Cal-cuttais not without its parallels in the history of the pessenger trade. Some years age a number of emi-grants were sufficiented in the Irish Channel, from an apgrants were subcated in the Irish Channel, from an ap-parently very simple cause. A heavy gale had been blowing for some hours, and the Capitals, unwilling to have the deck hampered with a number of sea-sick pun-grants, ordered them all below, and had the hatch myse fastened down. The air in the confined space became very speedily irrespirable, carboate acid being exhaled

in exact measure as its vital constituent, oxygen, was consumed. In the noise of the gale the cries of the suffocating crowd were unheard or disregarded: when it absend, and the batches were opened, some dozens of dead bridles, and a number of gasping and speech less sufferers, all but expiring, exhibited the frightful effects of ignorance and crueity. Many similar lustances are on record, and they teach oee important lesson, that urder no possible circumstances should the hatchways, that is to say, the openings leading down into the space between decks, be clead upon passengers. If necessary, in heavy rains, or during gales, these opinings may be covered by a tarpoulin in such a manner as not to exclude the air. A ship with port-bases, opening into every part, fore and afr, should always be selected, and when this cannot be obtained, the constant use of a wind-sail is indispensable.

not to exclude the air. A same all always be selected, and when this carnot be obtained, the constant use of a wind-sall is indispessable.

After a few cays of relay weather, clothes and bedding will have included maisture, giving rise to an unwholescene coor, and the air isself will have become beavy and oppressive between decks. To remedy this, all articles of bedding should, on the first favorable opportunity, be expased to the wind and sunshine on deck, during several hours. Even in fine weather this practice should not be omitted, for the breath and the inscrabble perspiration of numerous persons will, of themselves, cause dampness. In the English passenger ships, bound for Australia, it is customary to suspend swinging silves full of live coals between decks, so as to accelerate the drying of the atmespeare in met or cold weather. A few ounces of caloride of lime dissolved is water, and sprinkled about the dock, sepecially in our of the way holes and certers, will serve to neutralize unw holesome effluvia of all soria. No smoking should be permitted between decks, on any consideration, ner should ady clapse without the lower decks being scraped and swept thoroughly. A faily well moughly and swabbing would cause a permanent dampness which would produce very lojurious effects; but hits becomes necessary occasionally, and should be done early in the forenoon. Unless the steerage passengers undertake these duties themselves, it will be necessary to employ individuals to do so. A lamp should always be kept burning at night in the steerage, suspended over the table. In issuing the daily provisions, it is covenient to calculate the whole amount, including water, and to turn them over in the lump to the cook and steward. By this plan the trouble and inconvenience of separate cooking will be avoided. For meals a long narrow table, with benches on each side, running the whole length, if necessary, of the tween decks, will be most convenient, and it should be secured to the deck very firmly by conds and scewards are

manner as only ship-carpenters and seewith acquainted with.

When there are several married couples among the steerage passengers, their berths should be situated near each other. This can result be done without incorrentence to the other passengers. As the emigration increases, it will be necessary to fit up vessals exclusively for families and single females, to be taken at her mentals.

The quantity of water sufficient for all ordinary pur The quantity of water sufficient for all ordinary purposes is about three quarts per day for each individual. It will be conveient to hang up in the sleeping berth a stone bottle capable of holding half this quantity, and to resign the remainder to the cock and steward. The sea allowance of water is not sufficient to admit of its being expended in the washing of wearing apparel. For this purpose rain water must be caught, which is easily done during the tropical showers. Sait water can only be made serviceable for washing by using matine scap.

Provisions sh uld not only be sufficient in quantity,

can only be made serviceable for wasning by using marine scap.

Provisions should not only be sufficient in quantity, but they should be varied in kind from day to day. They should include pork, beef, fresh means in canisters, thou, suster, blocult, ten, coffee, occos, sugar, raisins, salt hab, butter, malasses, and potatoes, for the first footrly lith at least. Fresh meat should be issued three times a week. To guard against accury, there must be a weekly issue of viregar, pickies, and lime jude. Such a dies as the above, in sufficient quantity to satisfy a good appetite, can be althred for a hundred dollars early. Spirits, beer, and where one on the art the list of necessary provisions, and their use should be discourter anext, except in the rare cases where they may be come necessary as medicines. Sallors in temperation and the street of four months, exclude a finish for an everland journey, with his flocks and herds, which is to last three or four months, exclude intoxicating dituke from his stores, knowing that they would seriously impair the vigilance and efficiency of his men, or in though medicinally used.

What is the necessary persuaal out fit of Australia in closhing, implee each, furniture, &c. The writer proceeds to an awer this important question; but it will be undersate a that his remarks apply chiefly to that most numerous class of enigrants with whom it will be an eligent to avoid unnecessary expense, who have no isolitorable appearance or mock gentifity to keep up; and who therefore claire to limit themselves to what he cass of cabin passengers will do well to commit easing and who therefore claire to limit themselves to what he cass of cabin passengers will do well to commit exhibits and the rest of cabin passengers will do well to commit exhibits and the rest of cabin passengers will do well to commit exhibits and the hards. The author has seen valuable furniture commits in the laterior. No turniture should be taken unless we include under that head a tent, a oct, or a tarpaulin. With a har couple of flour or heef cashs will supply the place of a table. The rule for eliclasses is to go in light marching order. Since the carriage of goods from Melbourne to the mines at Mount Alexander costs from eighty to a

the mires at Moost Alexander costs from eighty to a bundled dollars per tun, and probably half as much again from Sydney to the Turon, this rule can hardly be too strongly impressed.

The regulations of the British Passenger Trade for emigratic to Australia prescribes certain outfit of cloth-ing as the smallest with which a steerage passenger is begas the smallest with which a science parameter to permitted to embark. It is by no means recommended for general adoption by those who can afford a more extensive werdsobe; and yet the possessor of the following arriales, if he carefully avail binnell of every shower to collect rain water for washing purposes, will have little cause to eavy those who have large chestfuls of appared. It is not supposed, nor is it necessary, that where their are to washerwomen on board, make passes. sengers can accomplish such operations as ironing and starching; but it will be easy for them to give their gar-ments the oracle of seep and water from time to time. As the Australian advectorer must become a Jack of all trades to a corrain extent, it may not be amiss for him to useful art. He may be compelled to practice it frequent ly at the mines, where, of course, the demand for all

ly at the mines, where, of course, the demand for all ainds of femistre labor of that term can be appropriately used, will be, beyond measure, greater than the supply. The list reterred to is satellows:

At least eight shifts, two Jersey woolen sheets, six pair stockings, the et owels, two pair shoets, ewo complete suits of outer clocking, small-tooth combs, sosp, help brush, razer, and areal looking glass.

During the warm weather, which will continue for three fourths of the voyage, a charge of linen will become necessary three times a week. In order to accomplish the, the passenger who does not intend to be his own weaterwoman must lay in a stock of three dezu nehirs, and as many pairs of stockings. For exterior clothing is warm weather, the best material is dern shirts, and as many pairs of stockings. For exterior clothing in warm weather, the best material is
cark colored Orieans for coats and trowsers. White
lifen c ar, vests, and pantaloons always look dity after
two days' wear, and require constant washing. For
wear during the cool part of the voyage, and for subsequert use at the mines two or three lower woolen vests
all be indispensable. A few neck ties or stocks will be
useful. A pair of blankets and a thick wooslen greatcoat cannot be dispensed with.

By acting on these suggestions or hints as to outift, the intending presenger will not incur unnece-sary outing in the purchase of his stock of clothing; nor will he be exposed to the still greater misfortune of sinking la the estimation of his fellow passengeratorough a deficiency of that virtue which is said to be next to godliness.

A clear, well combed, and well shaven appearance is particularly requisite on Sunday, on which sacred day it is customary, in every well regulated ship, salling under a Christian flag, to have prayers read by the capander a Chrisman flag, to have prayers read by the captain or surgeon, or by one of the passengers, it there be no clergy man on board. Even the common saliors take a pride in the spoilessness of their garments on this occasion, and are for the most part regular in their attend ance when the "church is rigged," which is done by covering the captain with the ship's colors to serve as a pulpit, while chairs and benches are arranged for the use of the cargregation. The proper and respectful observance of the Sabbath at sea is so productive of good results that it should be strictly esjoined by the captain and passengers among the standing orders of the viyage. It tends to elevate and improve the mind, allays animostices, ard creates hermony and good feeling. It was once remarked to the writer, during a sea voyage, by a gentleman who was a shrewa cheever of human nature, although by no means of remarkable plety, that a man who feels no emotion or sentiment of a religious kind on the Seventh Day, when surrounded by the impressive solemnity of the ocean, is defective in his moral organization, and will probably prove unworthy of all respect and confidence.

Bedding is usually supplied to passengers, but they can lithe desired and analysis.

pressive solemnity of the ocean, is defective in his moral respect and confidence.

Bedding is nausily supplied to passengers, but they can, if they deale it, use their own materess, biantets and sheets. For "roughing it at the mines," as three-fourths of them d. ubtiles latend, it will be necessary for parties of three or four to join in the purchase of a tent, sufficient to cover a space of ten or twelve feet square. This will be more advisable than to trust to the abelier of a strikey bark hus, which it requires some experience and skill to construct, in a weather proof fashion. Others will content themselvestwith a tarpaulin. In the colonies, "miness' homes," nine feet square by eight feet high, are made of boards, fitted together, and sold at from ten to fifter dollars: In constructing such abdoes ample employments afforde dho carpenters, and as pit sawing can be carried on with ease in the neighborhood of all gold fields, the materials can easily be procured. As regards the cilmate, the shelter of a tent is quite sufficient, and as it can easily be moved from one place to another, it is, perhaps, the most converted in. A cot or stretcher, called a bodetts is Canada, is indispensable; the rheumatism of the Australian miners is probably owing to their sleeping on the ground; and water proof capper and California hats will doubtess be useful during the winner, or rather the wet season of the year. Picke, spades, tin-ware and washing cradies, as well as quarit crashing apparatus, should be purchased in New York, from persons engaged in the California outsiting trade. These are the miner's implements, and are as necessary to him as the needle and shears to the tailor.

The miner's dinner and sea service may consist of

The miner's dinner and bea service may consist of

such articles as the following—a kulfe and fork, two spoons, a tra-ketile, a tin or powter mug, and a few stone-ware cups and succers, but probably tin will be the more derable and serviceable material. Peas, tak and paper, and a few be he for a raby day, including the best Book of all, will he a judicious investment of a few collers. As to offeners and defensive waspens, such as pistola, revolvers, &c., the fewer that are imported into Australia the better. A belt for decrying grid, on the person of the inter, and a small behave and weights, will be useful, and to many persons indispensable—it they coult myster anteriog into trada.

In addition to the articles above mentioned, every as.

persable—ii they coult my late entering into trade.

In addition to the articles above meationed, every actions should take with him the implements of his crade, as he will in all probability find inducement to enter upon it. There is hardly any trade that will not he called for in a vast mining community. It will even he profitable to take many odds and ends, which are of little or no value at home, for if not taken into the time-for, they can be left at ordinary attragar rates in the city of Melbourne or Sydney.

Persons who can perform on musical instruments should not leave them behind, for the Maine Law is in full vigor in the Australian dirates, and a little music will contribute infinitely better than the coarse excits, will contribute infinitely better than the coarse excits, mercover, create pleasing associations and remembrances of absent friends and access for a way.

BE "BEAVEN OPENED," is the title of an ancient tractate in practical divinity by RICHARD ALLEINE, one of the Puritane of 1665, devoted to a "brief and plain discovery of the riches of God's covenant of grace." (12 mo. pp. 388, American Tract So-

" Uncle Tom's Cabin" in Europe

clety.)

Uncle Tom's Cabin seems destined to have a transatlantic circulation even greater thus that at home. An agent of one of the large London publishing houses estimates that 150 000 copies have already been sold in Great Br tain. Mr. Bosworth is getting out an Author's Edition with a new preface : Tauchaitz, of Leipsic, is about to issue an English Edition for Continental circulation, with a preface written expressly for it. It is being translated into French and German. We understand that two German translations have been made for America.

The London Examiner, one of the highest critical authorities in England, has a long review of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." We take from it the following passage:

This is not only the most effective exposition that has This is not only the most effective exposition that has yet been made by any one person of she wrongs that are laberent is the save system; but so a work of imagination it is to be welcomed as the bost that has been hitherto contributed to what may bereafter form a large part of the reading of the world—the literature of America. It is thoroughly genuine. It is not founded upon reminiscences of Addison, or of Goldsmith, or of any of the fights of other days. It is a genuine work of an American mind, wherein all the great and secret feelings common to humanity are uttored in that hind of Lug-ith which is spoken only in America; and wherein they are represented as they show themselves — with all the small and the unbody feelings too—la distinct phases of american society.

Mrs. Stowe has written not to make a book, butoned the abundance of her heart to utter a strong, exceet

with all the small and the dately seems too-shall the these so a merican society.

Mrs. Stowe has written not to make a book, butouted the abundence of her heart to utter a strong, earnest teeling. Deceyly as she is impressed with her didacte purpose, her righteous desire to gain the public earns as withheld her from assuming in any page of her volume the unattractive form of pure discussion. Mrs. veilous is the skill with which the authorses knowled into all her facts the leaven of a deeply interesting story. Defects of management there are in the talget into all her facts the leaven of a deeply interesting story. Defects of management there are in the talget but never one that relaxes the attention or the interest. Regarded purely as a noval. Under Tem's Cabia is a work of the very highest literary merit. But it is further to be considered that there is not a chapter in it which does not adduce fresh evidence in accussion of the worst clime that is committed in our own day among nations. Mrs. Stowe pleads as an American before Americans. She fea lessay shows to her country-nen and country women the picture of themselves, and they accept it, praire it, purchase it. It is a very notable chermatance, the astraordinary circulation of this book in America. The worst aspects of American selectly have now here been pourtrayed with more merdiess humor than its Mrs. Stowe's protest against Slavery; but the book gives no offense, because it is genuine. It is not merciless in spite, but in the vigor of a goolal wrath ajuliest things evil. Mrs. Stowe writes out of a warm beart, and appeal to griterous emotions. Those are quite as primpt to the over the way in the United States as here in the United Kingdom; and Mrs. Stowe has found, therefore, many thousands of readers—it is even said that she counts by this time as many as a bundred thousand purchasers. Her success in England, because, like Mr. Diskens, whose in fine new we trace in many pages of her book, the harder of the lift; of low is entitled to the privilege of c

We find the following in The London Times

of the 15th: As everything connected with this extraordinary has new breeze a matter of interest, the following sketch of its introduction to this country may be intershetch of its introduction to this country may be inter-esting to your readers: An early copy was sent from America the latter end of last April to Mr. Bogue, the publisher, and was offered by him to Mr. Gilpin, late of Bishopsyate at Being dectined by M Gilpin, Mr. Bogue offered it to Mr. Henry Vizoteny; and by the latter gentlemant twas eventually purchased for us. Before princing it, however, as there was one night allowed for ecclaion, can volume was taken home to be read by Mr. Henry Vizetelly, and the other by Mr. Sallabary, printer, of Be overless. The report of the latter gentleman, the following morning, to quare his own words, was, "I sall decision, the volume was taken home to be teed by find.

Henry Vizetelly, and be other by Mr. Salisbury, printer,

of Be overles t. The report of the laster gentiemen, the

following morning, to quote his own words, was, "I sat

up thi four in the morning reasing the book, and the la
terest I felt was expressed one moment by laughter, asother by tears; but thinking it might be my weakness
and not the power of the author that allocted me, I

thought I would try the chiest upon my wite, (rather a

strong minded woman). I accordingly woke her ap,
and read a few chapters. Fix oing that the interest of us

strop kept her awake, and that the, too, laughed and
ahed a tear occasionally, lestfled in my mind that it was

a trok which ought and might with safety be printed."

Mr. Henry Viz selly applicate coincided with Mr. Salebury's; and to the latter gentieman it was co. fided in

mede no six until the middle of June, although we sale
verified it very extensively. From June it bogan is
make way, and sold at the rate of 1,000 per week during
July. In August the demand became very great, which
went on increasing to the 20th, at which time it became
perfocily overwhelming. We have now about 400 people employed in acme way or other upon the book,
and about 17 printing machines, besides hand-presses.—

The following is a correct statement of sales: I fustrated
edition, 7, 6, 5th thousand; original edition, 2, 6, 5th
thousand; Routledge & Co., Railway edition, 1, 95th
thousand; Routledge & Co., Railway edition, 1, 95th
thousand; the hards of the public, while still the
weekly returns of sales show no decline. In addition, size,
we beg to announce that 100 600 copies of the public
ers' trade edition, (price 0, 6, tandsonely printed in
pocket size, and situated, or in six penny numbers) are
now in the bands of Measure Piper. Brothers & Co., for
immediate issue to wholesale dealars in periodicals.—

But, at the sextraordinary success. Our editions are
the real "suthor's editions," we are in direct negotiato mith Mrs.

Important Discovery of Coul in Illinois. We learn from the Kendall Councy (III. Courter, that a bed of coal has recently be an discovered about five miles south of Oswego. It was atruck late by a person engaged in digging a well. The width of the vein has not been accertained, but it was found to be six teet in thickness, and lies only five feet below the surface. Specimens of it had been triad in Oswego and pronounced to be a very superior article—equally as good as Pennsylvania coal. Should future explorations prove the existence of any considerable body of coal, of this character, so near Chicago, the importance of the discovery can scarcely be over-estimated. Its advantages, also, to the viciality in which it is found, will be of a granifying character.

Hitherto, it has been thought that the great coal field of illinois cropped out belove reaching a point so far north as the region of this discovery. The instruces of iffer have seen are a short distance this side of Morris, in Grundy County. There, it crops out upon the open prairie, and like all coal which has so near the surface, and the all coal which has so near the surface, in the life in high estimation. The coal field of Hinois corelate of three ther of strata, with intervening formations, of greater or less thickness. The upper tier is every inferior quality, and hardly repays the expenses of working. The middle ther is better, out the lower is the best coal we have in the State. That which tasksen out from the Kingston beds is of this quality—that from the Pecria beds the same.

Now it's not at all improbable, as these strata, man We learn from the Kendall County (Ill.)

from the Kingston beds is of this quality—that from the Pecria beds the same.

Now it is not at all improbable, as these strain, near the northern rion of the great fillinois basin, dip toward the South, that the discovery made near Oswago is the out-crop of the lowest strain. If so, it is, doubtles, de good quality, and may be worked toward the South for many nikes, especially in the vicinity of ravines and attenure, with profit. If it should be the middle strain, by displing deep enough, the other will certainly be found, but whether near enough the surface to justify working it, is a question. At all awants we can but regard the discovery as an important one, and we compare the discovery as an important one, and we compare the discovery as an important one, and we compare the discovery as an important one, and we compare the discovery as an important one, and we compare the discovery as an important one, and we compare the discovery as an important one.

CHURCH BURNED .- The Mt. Morris Presbyterian Church and Session House were burned down Tuesday systeling. 1 oss \$4,000. Insured \$1,000